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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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THE "INTELLECTUAL"

A TEST

Everywhere, the serious Socialists in the world are engaged in the effort to extricate the Movement from the meshes of the "Intellectual," and to set up barriers against his approach, or at least dams against his pernicious influence. Nowhere, however, are conditions so favorable as in America for the detection of the microbe. American conditions furnish an easy test to tell the "Intellectual" by. The test is his attitude on the Trades Union, meaning thereby the economic organization of the Working Class.

The general feature of the "Intellectual" is superficiality, coupled, of course, with the usual accompaniment of vanity and conceit—the features that the sage had in mind when he declared that "a little learning puffeth up." Unschooled in the prime requirement for knowledge—the art of thinking—the "Intellectual" equips himself with scraps of learning, and, decked with these ill-fitting feathers, he forthwith sets himself up as a perambulating lump of wisdom. Of course, he is twisted on every important practical question and reveals only in abstractions; of course he bumps up at every step against facts that, "Intellectual" though he calls himself, he lacks the intellect to apprehend; and as a natural consequence of all this, he slowly acquires an instinctive, if not involuntary aversion for whatever requires exact knowledge, and a malignant hatred for those before whom, being of superior caliber than himself, his "genius" feels rebuked. The general principles of Socialism are so obvious that the "Intellectual" is fascinated by them. Here is something easy that he may prink himself with, and seem learned with no trouble. He drifts into the Socialist Movement as straws drift into a vortex. He comes there to shine, generally also with ill-fitting feathers. As a rule he considers himself a God-ordained Editor, and forthwith proceeds to throw upon others the blame for his other failure, being wholly unable to detect the cause in his own short-comings, and thus to improve. The "Intellectual," named so in mockery, is incapable of learning; and, seeing that he joins the Movement, not for the Movement's sake, but for his own, at all critical moments he is found utterly oblivious of the Movement's interests, ready to sacrifice these interests to his own crossed malevolence. Words and sound being the "Intellectual's" realm, he is ever found an adept in the tricks of the juggling fakirs who palter with words in a double sense. He will say anything; he will sign anything; and, just as soon as the maggot bites him, wriggle out of it. Of course, the "Intellectual" is found out, eventually—if not later. There is the rub! His mereitious glister often deceives the expert eyes and ears. Often he has done incalculable harm before he is "got on to." Now, then, everywhere, outside of America, and the English speaking world in general, the microbe of the "Intellectual" must be given time to develop before it is dealt with and stamped out. In America it is not necessary to give the evil rote before checking it. The conditions in the English speaking world, in America especially where capitalism is fullest-orbed, furnish the test by which the nuisance can be immediately detected, and, without furnishing the means to abate it instantly.

Socialism, it has been well said, can spring only out of the capitalist class. But capitalism, together with all its necessary appurtenances, is not equally in evidence in all countries. In America it is. Prominent among these appurtenances, and important in connection with the subject under consideration, are three circumstances:

First.—The total absence of the last vestige of feudalism, including the sense of honor in the ruling class;

Second.—As an immediate consequence of the first, a corrupt and elaborate electoral machinery through which none but capitalist principles will be allowed to filter to triumph; and

Third.—As a consequence of the second, the sense of the unquestioned necessity of a bona-fide and powerful economic organization of the Working Class.

It follows from this sequence that here in America the Union, the economic organization of Labor leaps to the transcendent importance that Marx

INTERBOROUGH DEVELOPMENTS

Strikers Organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, With the Result that All the Forces of Capitalism Are Stirred Into Action.

Since the last issue of the Weekly People, in which the doings of the heroic Interborough strikers were reported, much of significance to the labor movement has occurred. On Saturday, March 18, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance entered the fight. It called a meeting of the strikers in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The events leading up to this meeting are recounted in the following address:

TO THE STRIKING INTERBOROUGH EMPLOYEES.

When on Tuesday, March 7, something like Five Thousand men came out on strike from the "L" and Subway lines of this city, the display of solidarity was inspiring. The sentiment which prompted the motormen, trainmen and others to stand together in a joint effort to improve conditions and resist the attempted tyranny in flagrant violation of their contract of the Interborough officials, was noble and showed manhood. The enthusiasm at the beginning proved that the men possessed spirit and a desire to fight. This was also shown in the approval given suggestions made at the mass meetings by ourselves and others as to how well and effectively a fight could be carried on. The indignation of the strikers at the vicious lies of the capitalist newspapers and the sneering defiance of Belmont's subalterns, Hedley and Smith, were also factors tending to spur the men to united action. No better chance was ever had to make the most magnificent effort in the history of strikes in New York.

And what was done?

At the very start the International officers, Stone, Hurley, Mahon, and others to whom the strikers had looked for support, threw them down and denounced the strike as unjustifiable! Gompers, Mitchell, Kidd, Healy and other so-called labor leaders were in the same boat.

Then was the time for the local officers to take hold of this great body of five thousand willing men and arousing their resentment at such cold-blooded treachery on the part of Belmont's "Labor Fakir" friends, show them how they could defy the national traitors and themselves conduct a well-planned strike; but instead they merely quit work and laid about headquarters in planless confusion, awaiting in vain for some move on the part of their local officers and executive board.

No plan was laid down to raise funds to support the strike. The offer of financial assistance sent in by the officials of the American Labor Union organizations and so heartily greeted by the strikers was utterly neglected by the local leaders who controlled the destinies of the men. A weak and abjectly pessimistic attitude was taken so quickly by those to whom the strikers looked for guidance as to dampen the enthusiasm of that splendid army of men who hoped to see something accomplished.

Even mass meetings rapidly lessened and were finally cut out altogether until next Wednesday when there would have been nothing to meet, a move calculated to scatter the energies of the strikers and prevent them from taking up their strike on their own part and vigorously fighting it out as they might have done and can yet do.

All the capitalist daily papers from the very start misrepresented everything in favor of the Interborough Company. The public were first told that the strike was ill-advised and unauthorized. Next they were informed that the trains were running on schedule time. Then they were told the men had gone back. For more than a week past the great mass of the people have believed the strike was over, that whatever remained of it really amounted to nothing. We have urged and pleaded with your local leaders and the Joint Executive Committee to send all the strikers out in force to distribute circulars, boycott and carry out parades. We urged them to circulate reports of the scores of accidents due to the incompetent operation of the roads. We urged them to warn the public of the danger. We urged them to take steps to care for strikers in need. It was acknowledged that this ought to be done, and not an argument was raised against it. Eight members of the Joint Executive Committee on Sunday last voted to report the plan to a

joint mass meeting of the strikers and recommend that it be immediately put into practice. It was acknowledged by the local leaders that the fine army of men who came out on the seventh was rapidly going to pieces and would soon be completely broken up and defeated unless something was done, and yet those leaders refused to do anything. They refused to put the men in shape to carry on a vigorous fight. To defeat the recommendation to the joint mass meeting of a plan of action (the only hope you had), Jencks, Madden, Smith and Wolsey all admitted that the plan was very good. But they said you were no good, or at least poor material. In arguing that you men could not be organized into a good fighting army, one of them said: "You can't make a good loaf of bread out of bad flour." Jencks said you men thought you would win with a fifteen minutes' strike, and that you only had the courage to hold out that long. In fact, to hide their own incompetence or crookedness, they threw all the blame upon you. Pepper, May and Jencks, evidently wanting to be free to play upon both sides, avoided committing themselves by refusing to vote on the recommendation. We spoke to you of the rank and file in your hall, and you received us with enthusiasm, and wanted to carry on the fight. But, in sight of splendid prospects, your leaders have abandoned you to defeat.

Through the failure of the Interborough Company to run its trains safely and as frequently as required, its charter became forfeit. The Company became, and is weak to an attack along this line. We urged your leaders to make the attack, but they refused to do anything. All along they have paralyzed your body with inaction.

Why was that proposal blocked in the face of the growing demoralization of the ranks? Why did they fear to have it placed before a mass meeting? It was their plain duty if they meant right by the men.

The local leaders failed to do their duty.

Why did they so fail?

Let us put two and two together and see if we cannot get near the kernel of the thing.

In the light of our observation we cannot accept the theory that Belmont wanted the strike. Through his Civic (Physic) Federation and his control of the national labor fakirs he could slowly but surely accomplish his purpose of getting rid of the older men and kickers and at same time lower conditions without injury to roads and rolling stock consequent upon a strike.

What then? you ask.

Perhaps many of you do not know that there exists in Wall street a clique of "frenzied financiers" headed by one Thos. F. Ryan, who is also the "main guy" of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, whose profits are being lowered by the competition of the subway. This bunch of stock-grabbing pirates are deadly enemies of the Belmont crowd. Checkmated at the Democratic National Convention when the Belmont man, Parker, won out over the Ryan man, Olney; outwitted in the scramble for the subway grab, when the Belmont lobbyist, Heitrick, and his lieutenants won out over the Ryan forces, what was more natural than that this clique should watch for chance to hit Belmont where it hurts—in his pocket—and incidentally make a million or so easy money by "bearing" the Interborough stocks down twenty or twenty-five points, buying in, and unloading when the price again went up. Is there anything easier than to wait until the employees were worked up to the idea that if they struck they could win in an hour?

To "bear" the stock a strike was necessary. To unload the stock the strike should be dead.

See the point?

Can anything be more clear than that the indications point to the men in this strike having been the victims of a stock-jobbing scheme and their distress and actual need of striking taken advantage of to line the pockets of a gang of unscrupulous financial agents and their stool-pigeons?

A dastardly game this, and one that has been worked before and will be again unless workmen learn better how to defend themselves. If the Inter-

SEVENTH EXPLOSION

MORE TO COME

San Francisco, Cal., March 14.—The rain had been pouring down all day with few intermissions, but, nevertheless, a large crowd stood waiting for the doors to open to Alhambra Theatre, where Thos. J. Hagerty was to speak on the Class Struggle. When the meeting was called to order there were about 1,500 persons present and not a seat was vacant.

The "long-haired phrasepeddler," Arthur Morrow Lewis, who presided at the previous Hagerty meeting, again, as always, inflicted his presence upon a patient audience for half an hour, principally in order to advertise himself and the little schemes by which he succeeds in sponging a living out of a credulous following of "Socialists," to use Mr. Hagerty's expression.

Knowing, probably, what treatment he could expect at the hands of the phrasepeddler-chairman after having made such a speech, in which he had laid bare so many of the running sores of the "Socialist" party, the speaker ignored the chairman with ill-concealed contempt, and took charge of the meeting in person.

The chairman was fretting nervously. Finally brazen impudence got the better of the skulking cowardice of guilt. With an improvised gavel, torn from the side of a soapbox, he made a few tentative taps on the table and then watched the effect.

The speaker declared that no Caesar would rule this meeting, and proceeded to answer a question, in which he had occasion to state that, outside the Socialist Labor Party, there was no revolutionary, political organization.

Having survived the first attempt at interference, the chairman now began to rap the table as frantically as his puny physique would allow, considering the size of the gavel. He tried to speak. But from all directions burst forward a spontaneous storm of indignation. "Throw the chairman out!" was the roaring viva-voce vote of the large assemblage. The chairman grew sickly pale, and was evidently on the verge of collapsing from fright.

At this critical juncture, a "Socialist" party member stepped upon the stage and saved what was left by snatching the table away from the chairman and throwing it in a corner on the stage.

The tin god of a hundred dupes stood there, soap-box board in hand, humiliated, annihilated, apparently without further interest in the proceedings. Mr. Hagerty, a man in every inch of his six foot three, calmly finished his speech amid tremendous applause. In the meantime a host of "Socialist" party members had rushed on the stage, where a free, for all fight was narrowly averted by the calmer heads. They were still discussing how it all happened, when Mr. Hagerty had to come back to the stage in answer to the demand of the audience. He bid the workmen farewell by saying: "When workmen generally are as good revolutionists as the workmen of San Francisco, then the emancipation of our class is not far distant."

Thus is commencing the fight to death between the new and old, between workmen and shirkers and their supporters! John Sandgren.

GLOVERSVILLE

A Study in Urban Industrialism—Home Workers' Wages Reduced.

(Special Correspondence.)

Gloversville, March 18.—It may interest the readers of The People to learn of a county in New York, within the boundaries of which are manufactured eighty per cent. of the gloves worn by the people of America. Every one here in Gloversville is engaged in the glove industry. All day and part of the night one hears the incessant hum of the sewing machines; machines for "inseaming," "outseaming," "gunging," "prix-seaming," "four-needling," etc. There are glove factories all over the town, in barns, outhouses, residences. Both men and women are engaged in the industry, but women predominate.

In Johnstown, Gloversville and Northville, the principal towns in the county of Fulton, are some thirty thousand people, and it is safe to say that all these people derive a living from the gloving industry. They are, like all slave labor, exploited in a shameful and heartrending way. The two principal sewing machine companies do an enormous business here, for by some deal between them and the manufacturers, a machine costs a worker sixty-seven dollars, while a manufacturer pays but fifty-seven dollars for the same type of machine.

The hardest workers are the men who stretch the skins over their knees. The leg is bared by cutting the front of the trousers leg, the skins are taken in both hands and drawn over the bare knee. Ten hours constitute a day's work, and the people are "paid off" once a month.

There are many large factories here

Agents sending in subscriptions with out remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

E. G. R.

The Morgan Bribery Case

Colorado Parkism That Helped to Defeat the Striking Coal Miners.

When I made the statement in the United Mine Workers' National Convention that the Northern Coal and Coke Company, and its allies the Denver Citizens' Alliance, the Victor Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had induced the leaders of the United Mine Workers to betray the Colorado coal strikers it was not with the

expectations that within six weeks unquestionable documentary evidence would be produced to substantiate, in part, my statement.

In the Adams-Peabody contest for governorship of Colorado, R. W. Morgan, State senator from Boulder county, alleged that the Adams faction had attempted to bribe him. In the investigation that followed these receipts for money given to R. W. Morgan by J. W. Best, general manager of the Northern Coal Company, were produced.

Received of J. W. Best \$150 for expenses on the campaign in eight-hour day
R. W. Morgan

Received of J. W. Best, \$150 for expenses on the campaign on eight-hour day.

April 18, 1903. (Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

Received of J. W. Best \$100 for expenses in the eight-hour agitation & strike
R. W. Morgan

Received of J. W. Best \$100 (one hundred dollars) for expenses in the eight-hour agitation and strike.

May 4, 1903. (Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

Received of J. W. Best \$100 for expenses in the eight-hour agitation & strike
R. W. Morgan

Received of J. W. Best this day as salary for personal services rendered in connection with labor situation in Northern Colo. coal field two hundred (\$200) dollars.

May 12, 1903. (Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

Received of J. W. Best \$200 for salary for personal services rendered in connection with labor situation in Northern Colo. coal field two hundred (\$200) dollars.

Received of J. W. Best two hundred dollars (\$200) as advance salary for summer months as per special agreement.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

Received of J. W. Best Fifty-five dollars (\$55) being salary for August 1903, as per special agreement.
R. W. Morgan

Received of J. W. Best fifty dollars (\$50) being salary for August, 1903, as per special agreement.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

CREDIT Sept. 10, 1903.
Received of J. W. Best, \$100 for salary for month of September, 1903, and for expenses in connection with present labor agitation for eight-hour day, etc., as per agreement heretofore.

Received of J. W. Best one hundred dollars (\$100) as salary for month of September, 1903, and for expenses in connection with present labor agitation for eight-hour day, etc., as per agreement heretofore.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

R. W. Morgan, former president of the Lafayette Miners' Union, and a consistent "no politics in unions" labor leader, was steered to the State legislature on the republican ticket by the

in the legislature, he was given the nomination for State senator by the Northern Coal Co. and elected by its corruption fund.

R. W. Morgan came within one hundred and eighty-two votes of being elected national board member of the United Mine Workers in 1902. Part of the money here received for was paid for work in the Lafayette union in April, 1903, when an impending strike was stopped by the Lafayette union changing its vote.

In the strike of 1903, R. W. Morgan was secretary of the joint conference committee of the mine operators, the strike committee, and John F. Reams. He dined with John Mitchell at the Citizens' Alliance banquet in Denver, attended Mitchell's box party at the Orpheum Theatre and with Mitchell called upon Governor Peabody.

The Northern Coal and Coke Company has for years been held up by the United Mine Workers as a "model coal company." Its officials, a suave and foxy bunch of labor skimmers, have openly expressed their love and admiration for that "safe and conservative leader, Mr. Mitchell." They have always been more than willing to meet with committees from the union and adjust grievances. Even to the extent of inviting the sub-district board to conference in Denver and paying their railway fare and \$4.50 per day and free cigars.

The Northern Coal Company came to the conclusion years ago that the best way to control its men was not by fighting them openly, but by seeing to it that the local unions were controlled by "safe, conservative men." The Northern coal field has been for years controlled by these "safe, conservative men," and I believe that in every local union there has been one or more spies of the Morgan variety. In the Superior local union, F. J. L. MacCormac, a contemptible, cringing, crawling lick-spittle has been a spy of the Northern Coal Company, and at times dominated the

A strike means idle mines, pay for guards and cost of importing non-union labor, and the coal mine operators of America have, to a large extent, come to the conclusion that the cheapest way to control their employees is to buy their leaders with smiles, flattery, good jobs and hard cash. Hence interstate conferences and trade agreements—hence the check-off—hence "diamond mementoes"—hence Civic Federation banquets.

R. W. Morgan, being convicted of accepting boddle from the "model coal company"; and the same R. W. Morgan being a union leader in the Northern Colorado coal field, secretary of the joint conference committee, and collaborator with John F. Reams, to force the Northern miners to return to work; and the very same R. W. Morgan having dined with John Mitchell at the Citizens' Alliance banquet in Denver, attended the theatre and called on Governor Peabody with him, these questions—which I asked at the National Convention and were not answered—are very pertinent—very, very pertinent at this time:

Who induced John Mitchell to order the Northern Colorado miners to return to work?

It was not the miners or district officers. Then who was it?

Why were the Northern miners forced to take the four (4) referendum votes?

Why was John F. Reams trying to induce the local unions, one at a time, to go on record as favoring a settlement, a thing they had refused to do in a body?

Why was John F. Reams stopped on his way to Trinidad by Northern Coal Company officials and sent back into Northern Colorado to try to influence the miners to return to work?

Why were the Northern miners forced by John Mitchell to return to work at a time when there was a coal famine in Colorado, and the strike in Northern and Southern Colorado practically won?

If the records of the Denver Citizens' Alliance could be dragged before the public, the reasons why President Craig and the company's former attorney, James H. Blood, in a moment of convivial jollity over their wine glasses, boasted of the manner in which they hoodwinked the Colorado coal miners and patted the itching palm of their leaders with the "long green," would appear. If the records of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company, and the Northern Coal Company's records in the Iron building could be dragged before the public, as they have been in the "Morgan case," they would expose the most infamous plot ever perpetrated upon the miners of the West.

Robert Randall
Denver, Colo., March 6

On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party members alike.]

From James M. Reid, Member Canadian Socialist Labor Party.

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 24.—In taking up the Chicago Manifesto, I shall refer to the letter of Thos. J. Haggerty, Editor of the "Voice of Labor", to The People thereon, and deal with what I consider one or two important points.

He states that "an entity complete in itself, the economic organization must precede and be distinct from its political expression. Its formal recognition of the irrepressible class struggle need not be manifested in affiliation with any political party. Indeed, during the formative period of the organization, such affiliation would in all likelihood retard its development". The method to be pursued to organize the working class is then roughly sketched, how to get the workers to join, "catch your hare", as the writer terms it, and goes on to state that Democratic and Republican workingmen would be repelled by an organization directly affiliated with a Socialist party.

Now as to the complete entity—the economic organization based on the class struggle—the very fact that an economic organization is based on the class struggle is a recognition of the necessity of a political complement, i. e., a political party antagonistic to the ruling class, and the economic organization professing to build on the class struggle, and ignoring the necessity for the proper political organization which the class struggle foundation points out, is the antithesis of entity, a non-entity.

As to the second portion, which I

thing may be condensed into the growth of membership, the writer states that the Republican and Democratic workingmen would probably refuse to join an organization directly affiliated with a Socialist party. This point also hinges on an economic organization recognizing the class struggle and all that that implies. If the writer means to "catch your hare" by the fact that it will not be affiliated with a working class political organization, a Socialist party, recognizing the class struggle, and in all points acting consistently with this recognition, then the economic organization gaining its members by the back stairs method of non-affiliation will, in all probability, degenerate into the condition of economic organizations which have in the past catered to the "let us not go it too strong at first" idea. You cannot juggle with truth, and the structure of a correct trades union must be built upon true principles—the recognition of the class

principles, the recognition of the class

struggle.

Flowing from this recognition is the proper perception of the parts that the politico-economic organizations have to perform in the emancipation of the working class from the thralldom of wage slavery. If built otherwise the work has been in vain, except possibly as an addition to the warnings of the past. Eagerness to get members has in the past caused mistakes that have ended in heart-sickening. Let us not be anxious about numbers at the expense of proper principles.

This repulsion of Republican and Dem

ocratic

workingmen for the reason given by the writer, has a familiar sound, a pure and simple sound, a Social Democratic sound. Methinks I have heard both labor bell-wethers and gentlemen trained in the Social Democratic school, accuse both the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of repulsion of men on account of the harshness of the principles and tactics of the said organizations, the harshness consisting in following what experience has demonstrated to be the correct principles and tactics that must be pursued in the march of the workers to the overthrow of Capitalism. These gentlemen, whose voices are loudest in the cry of "abuse" are the very ones whose miserable present material interest demand that the workers be kept in ignorance of the Truth, both economic and political. You must have an economic and political organization, founded upon right principles from the very beginning, these, aided by the economic development, will cause the truth to be known to the working class.

In conclusion, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should send delegates in every way qualified to point out to the conference the principles that should underlie an economic organization. This embryo of a new trades union demands the presence of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance at its birth. As the occasion is pivotal, it would in my opinion, be a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, not to have a delegation at the convention. There is no question of compromise in it, as it is simply a birth and it behoves us of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to do our utmost in seeing that it is given a good, strong constitution at its birth. Then if it is an abortion despite our efforts, we have nothing to regret, but have a goodly feeling of duty done.

II

From Louis Van Loo, Member Socialist Labor Party.

New York, Feb. 26.—Why start a new industrial union built on the class struggle when we have got one already, namely the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has not yet acquired large numbers is no argument against it. Neither has the Socialist Labor Party. Misrepresented, ridiculed, calumniated, ignored by the forces of capitalism, with small means of agitation and still smaller means of funds at its disposal, who will wonder that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has not made the progress that it might have made? Or is the word Socialist to be scratched from it in order to catch workingmen?

I say, let the name imply the organization, then at least those that do come in, know what they can expect. To lure the workers into something which the moment they get acquainted with, they detest and leave, as has been the case with many movements, is fallacious.

What does this new union propose to do? If it simply intends to strike for better wages and shorter hours, then it only does the same thing as the pure and simple unions which are not built on the class struggle do. But if, while recognizing that no permanent advantages can be gained, so long as capitalism lasts, it proposes not only to strike in the shop but to show its members how capitalism will live no stone unturned to entrap these organizations. If our men can be sent to the Chicago convention to explain, propose and insist upon Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles and tactics then they should go; if on the other hand, they are forced to stand by any decision of the convention whatever the outcome, then they should stay home.

Be sure you're right, then go ahead.

III

From Frank Leitner, Member Socialist Labor Party.

San Antonio, Tex., February 25.—First

of all it is necessary to emphasize that we of the Socialist Labor Party have not been called upon to send delegates to the proposed June convention; all we can do is to discuss the matter in all its phases, the possible consequences arising from the formation of a new economic organization and our eventual attitude towards the same. For the rest we must leave it to the National Convention of

the Socialist Trade and Alliance, which I

hope will decide in favor of sending a

lost.

If Cleveland had been elected on a working class ticket, he neither would nor could have sent the troops to Chicago to help George Pullman and his coterie of parasites win that strike; instead he would have sent them there to prevent scabs from interfering with the strikers and thus aid the strikers instead of the capitalists.

An economic movement, built on the class struggle, and a political party also built on that struggle, should aid each other to abolish the two antagonistic classes in society and also aid each other in the struggle for whatever temporary advantages might be secured under capitalism. That being their mission, they should endorse each other. That some workingmen might be persuaded or scared away from joining either a Socialist trade union or Socialist political party, should not deter us; for as capitalism goes on and makes life more and more unbearable, conditions will force those men into our ranks. Let us not get impatient. We are right and therefore will win in the long run.

The Socialist Labor Party and Social

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Trade and Labor Alliance standing on

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principles, and tactics can hide its

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The Socialist Republic cannot

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Roads St., New York.
P. O. Box 1575. Tel. 129 Franklin.

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Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,000
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

I stand here, friends, to urge that a
new leaf be turned over—the labor class,
instead of idly and blindly waiting for
better circumstances and better times,
shall begin at once to consider and dis-
cuss the means of controlling circum-
stances and commanding times, by study,
calculation, foresight, union.

HORACE GREENLY.

THE STRIKE CASE STATED.
A correspondent to the "New York
Times" who signs himself "Pro Bono
Publico", gets, apropos of the Interbor-
ough strike, his theory on the right to
strike. This is "Pro Bono Publico's"
theory:

"Every man has the right to quit
work when he pleases, provided that in so
doing he does not unduly infringe the
right of others. No surgeon has a right
to quit work in the midst of an opera-
tion; no actor has a right to quit work in
the midst of a play; no plumber has a
right to quit work leaving water wast-
ing and sewer gas rushing into a house;
no railroad man has a right to quit work
leaving passengers and perishable freight
stalled; and no Subway man has a right
to quit work leaving the population of
New York without means of getting to
business and returning home."

Obviously "Pro Bono Publico" did not
illustrate further because any further
illustration would be superfluous. Ac-
cording to him, no miner has a right to
quit work leaving the people of the
country without fuel; no hatter, weaver, shoe-
maker, baker, ironworker, etc., etc., has
a right to quit work leaving the people
hatted, clothesless, shoeless, breadless,
etc., etc., etc.; if he does he is a conspirator
and should be dealt with by the Criminal
Courts.

"Pro Bono Publico" can not be charged
with lack of clearness. He puts his case
with admirable precision. According to
his theory, the one thing to consider is
where the labor performed in one that
society needs. That is all-sufficient. If
it is such a labor, the stoppage of it
can be due only to the guilt of the work-
ingman; the capitalist can not be the
guilty party. That is the capitalist's
side.

But in this as in all other cases there
is another side to the story. It is this:

"No railroad capitalist has a right to
leave the people without means of get-
ting to business and returning home; no
mine-owner has a right to leave the peo-
ple of the country without fuel; no man-
ufacturer of hats, cloth, shoes, bread-
stuff, etc., etc., etc., has a right to leave
people hatted, clothesless, shoeless, bread-
less, etc., etc., etc.; if he does he is a con-
spirator against the public weal and
should be dealt with as such by the Cri-
minal Court."

This is the issue between Capital and
Labor. Attempts innumerable have been
made by all manner of quack doctors to
patch up the feud. "Pro Bono Publico"
plots it well. It is not a question to
be arbitrated or patched up. The leaving
of the people without the necessary fuel,
clothing, food, etc., etc.—all the things
that they need—is simply a crime. Crimes
are not, or should not be propitiated.
Who is the criminal?—That is the question.

From the capitalist view point, the
working class is the criminal. They
should submit to any and everything
that the capitalist wants—low wages,
poverty, risk to life and limb, de-
privation of the enjoyments of family life, de-
privation of leisure for intellectual pur-
suit—they should submit to all. The
"public" needs the workingmen's services;
to quit is criminal—so says "Pro Bono
Publico", his "publicus" resolving itself
to about 30 per cent. of the population.

From the working class view point,
the capitalist class is the criminal. It
stands in the way of public happiness.
More than 70 per cent. of the population
are of the working class. The capital-
ist class demands, that the working class
immolate themselves in the interest of
the "public". Seeing that that "public"
is mainly of the working class it means
that the capitalist seeks to play one
portion of the public against another.

In the meantime, by his plunder of each
separate workingman portion of the
"public" the capitalist sacrifices both the
public at large and its individual con-
stituents, and thus keeps society in
turmoil. Seeing that capitalists oper-
ate their plants not "pro bono publico"
but "pro bono proprio" they bring about
the distress that marks them criminals.

Who is to settle the question, ascertain
and punish the actual criminal?

The same tribunal that has ever set-
tled all such great historic issues. If
"Pro Bono Publico" live long enough he
will have to join George III., the Bour-
bon Copperheads and all the "Pro-Bono-
Publici" who have preceded him and of
whom he is a twentieth century vestige.

CRAZED INTO ADMITTING.

There is nothing like taking a crimi-
nal unawares. The spontaneous truth-
fulness of man will assert itself. Truth
will leap to the criminal's lips; whereas,
time being given him, his baser nature
regains the ascendancy, and truth is sup-
pressed. It happened this wise with the
Interborough Company and its mouth-
pieces, the capitalist press. So un-
awares were the two pals taken when
the strike was declared that the Com-
pany announced and its press published
the fact that the men's demands were
granted in September of last year "be-
cause the Presidential campaign was
then on." That is a robust admission
that nothing but the frantic fury into
which the suddenness of the men's action
threw the company could have surprised
the criminal capitalist class into making.

The election—aye, the election!

On the economic field the capitalist
feels safe. There he has his labor-
lieutenants to act as his pickets. Even
so, strikes can not always be avoided.
But what the labor-lieutenant can do
is to head the strike into the ditch. In
this Interborough strike, for instance,
it was the labor-lieutenants that saw to
it that the biggest gun of the strikers
was not limbered up for action from
the start—the demand for the repeal of
the Company's charter, the same being
forfeited. Thus on the economic field
the capitalist feels safe. How much
longer he will have his rear and flanks
thus protected, and whether there is
not disaster near at hand for the gentle-
men from those quarters, these are
other questions that do not concern the
particular question under consideration.
That question is the election.

At the ballot box the capitalist is at
his weakest. True enough, his election
inspectors may and will count out the
labor votes. But that is not enough.
The capitalist class is not a happy family.
Each set strives for the upper hand
in government. A Labor political up-
rising disconcerts all his calculations.
But even that is not the worst. The
political instinct is a dangerous instinct.
It must be deadened among the working
class. The instinct that the seat
of the evil lies in Washington, is one
of those instincts that illuminates the
field in all directions. It throws sparks
into powder magazines. The spark of
the political instinct falling into the
powder magazine of the Trades Union
is enough to transform the pure-and-
simplest of the lot into a class-conscious
regiment; and that, in turn, would have
for its immediate effect so clear-cut and
powerful a political party, that bogus
parties of Socialism would be wiped
out like cobwebs, and what is more the
counting out at the ballot box would
then be idle. The Capitalist System
would be overthrown.

All this the capitalist class knows, as
was shown by the admission of the
Interborough. Accordingly, it will ab-
stain all it can from doing anything to
incite or goad the political instinct.

The monopoly of this knowledge is
rapidly passing from the capitalist class.

NARCOTIZERS OF LABOR.

The press is a moulder of opinion and
a director of action. The capitalists
recognize this important fact in all
its significance. They have accordingly
made the press owned by them a means
whereby the minds and conduct of men
are swayed in the interest of their (the
capitalists') class interests. So also
have they reached out and, through
their labor lieutenants associated with
them in the National Civic Federation,
used the press that is ostensibly devoted
to labor interests, to the same ends.

A recent issue of the United Mine
Workers' Journal illustrates the point
vividly. This "labor" paper, in its issue
of March 9, at the very time when the
Interborough strikers were in the midst
of their battle with Mr. August Belmont's
"conciliators" and "arbitrators"—Farley's
strike-breakers—published the following
choice "puff" of the agent of the
Rothschilds and the Subway mon-
opoly and the field marshal of both
Mitchell and Farley.

MR. AUGUST BELMONT.

Mr. August Belmont, president of the
American Civic Federation, has only
recently appeared in the role of a cham-
pion of better conditions industrially.

and his election to the office he holds
probably caused a start of mild sur-
prise to those who knew anything at all
of Mr. Belmont. His utterances on in-
dustrial subjects had chiefly to be made
after his election, since before that
time he had not figured at all con-
spicuously in such matters. I here give
place to some general statements he
recently made after he had assisted in
effecting a wage agreement between a
street car company and its dissatisfied
employees. After disposing of the
specific matter in hand, Mr. Belmont
said:

"I am glad to testify to the efficacy
and efficiency of face-to-face conferences
with honorable employees. I pronounce
it a practical method of reaching a
common understanding on points in con-
troversy, from which harmonious agree-
ments are possible, and, if I may refer
to my own experience, from such con-
ferences over controverted points fol-
lowed a better understanding and a har-
monious agreement in the conduct of a
great public service corporation.

"Trade agreements, or by whatever
name contracts between employee and
employer may be designated, should be
entered in on good faith and maintained
by each with scrupulous integrity. The
employer, by reason of this contract,
embarks the capital of the investor, and
the employee his capital—namely, labor.
Each is essential to the other. Neither is
independent.

"From profitable co-operation flow
the conditions which convert the desert
into a garden, and confer blessings of
life, liberty and happiness. Such con-
tracts are binding alike on employers and
employees, and they should be so
regarded. They may be likened unto a
promissory note, which involves the
credit of the maker and endorser.

"Employees making contracts for la-
bor should establish their credit by liv-
ing up to their contracts, and it goes
without saying employers must be equally
punctilious.

"It is a pleasure to believe that orga-
nized labor is learning more and
more the lesson that its share of re-
sponsibility for a contract is equal to
that of capital. The dignity of labor
equals the dignity of capital where labor
adheres as strictly as capital must ad-
here to the obligations of a trade agree-
ment. I would emphasize to the leaders of
organized labor the prime impor-
tance, the absolute necessity, of
fidelity to contracts.

"When they have made a collective
bargain it should be impressed upon all
workers whom they represent, that the
individual honor of every man is pledged
to abide by the terms and the spirit of
that contract.

"When employers feel assured that
the making of a contract with organized
labor is as reliable as any of the trans-
actions in the business world to which
they are accustomed, as, I am glad to
learn, is becoming more and more the
case, then the trade agreement will carry
its own recommendation as an effective
solution of the labor problem."

What does Labor think of this misuse
of the Labor press? Is it willing to en-
dorse and condone it, or to smite it hip
and thigh?

UNMASKED, ALL ALONG THE LINE.

From the very start, the Interborough
employees on strike put their capitalist
feecers in a hole. No doubt, the
capitalist has the advantage in all strikes
in two matters of importance—they have
cash and need not starve, while the men
are poor; secondly, badly off as work-
ers who go on strike may be, capi-
talist society always has in reserve rafts
of other workers who are still worse off,
and will be found ready to take the
strikers' places. For all this, there is
hardly a strike of any magnitude at
which the respective capitalist is not
in a hole. The general reason for the
hole is the fact of the inherent weakness
of capitalism; and capitalism being de-
veloped at its fullest in America, is here
weakest. In each separate instance the
specific hole into which the Inter-
borough Company was thrust by the
strike was the danger to its charter.
Within twelve hours after the tie-up,
the Company's charter was forfeit,—a
tickleish thing in these days of popular
awakening. Similarly with all other
strikes of any magnitude. This circum-
stance almost neutralizes the otherwise
advantage that the capitalist starts with
in a strike. Why is it that, this not-
withstanding the great strikes are uni-
formly lost ignominiously to Labor?

Some of the salient events connected
with the Interborough strike furnish the
answer graphically.

Confident though the Interborough may
have been of ultimate triumph, it needed
a swift triumph. Unable to obtain that,
it resorted to a series of devices to
give it the semblance of a triumph. As
these devices came one after the other
into play, the whole line of the capital-
ist entrenchments came to light.

First came the outspoken capitalist
press. It gave excruciatingly accurate
tables of the time that the strike was
alleged to be making—an absolute lie.
The trains are not making that time
to-day, near a week after the strike.
But the Company was merely manu-
facturing evidence to prove that its char-
ter was not forfeit.

The President again condemns "race
suicide", without a word of criticism
for the economic system that makes it
imperative.

Legal and Economic Position of the Jews in Russia

(According to a confidential report of
the Governor of Wilna.)

(Translated from "Die Zeit" for
The People by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

Perhaps nobody has demonstrated the
mendacity, the duplicity and the complete
inadequacy of the Czaristic govern-
ment as successfully as its own ser-
vants. In 1902 there appeared a memo-
rial of the former secretary of the
treasury and present chief of the cabi-
net, Witte, entitled "Autonomy and
Zemstvo," which clearly and unequivocally
showed the incompatibility of auton-
omy with the principle of self-ad-
ministration and made clear the true
sense of the governmental policy towards
the Zemstvos. A similar service, in
March, 1904, was rendered in the report
of the governor of Wilna regarding the
"Jewish Question." It was compiled
when Swiatopolsk-Mirsky was still gov-
ernor-general of Wilna and thus throws
glaring light upon the "Jewish policy"
of his government. Already in its intro-
duction, the report declares the legal
position of the Jews as abnormal, and
considers the revision of the laws relat-
ing to the Jews as immediately neces-
sary, for the reason "that every delay
would be the cause of serious dis-
advantages. The abnormal economic and
legal position of the Jews leads to the
spread of a most undesirable political
ferment amongst the Jewish masses, es-
pecially amongst the youth and the
working class. Dangerous enough in it-
self, this movement becomes still more
threatening by promoting a similar
movement, already existing in this part
of the country for years."

This, then, was the true source of the
latest "liberalism" of the government in
its "Jewish policy"; this is also con-
firmed by the ukases of March 6, 1904,
which suspends the removal of Jews from
the localities where they reside contrary
to law, until the end of the war. "At
present," thus Plehve expatiated on this
ukase, "everything liable to raise discon-
tent among the people must be avoided." In
its persecution of the Jews, absolute-
ness has gone to the extreme, has filled
with the revolutionary spirit the largest
circles of the Jewish masses, and then,
when perceiving the fruit of its seed,
that the very Jewish question proves
more conclusively the complete incap-
ability of the autonomist government
to bring about in reality somewhat serious
reforms, and the governor of Wilna
himself shows this in his report in the
most striking manner.

The foundation of the present "Jewish
legislation" was laid by Nicholas I. In
Russia not all citizens possess equal
rights; the Russian legislature makes a
distinction between original natives and
natives of foreign descent, for whom
separate laws exist. Among the latter
is a subdivision, submitted to exclusion-
laws, and to it belong also the Jews. There
are a great many of such exclu-
sion laws, comprising all territories of
the social and economic life of the Jews.
They have been published at different
times, are often disconnected and con-
tradic-
tive, as they put it themselves.

The strike is still on; the men are firm;
they care not whether they win or not; they are determined not
to be stampeded by capitalist and labor
fakir intrigue; they are determined that,
whatever else the issue, this will be a
battle to reckon from—and they exem-
plified the fact by firing from their meet-
ings the Volkszeitung reporter along
with the reporters of "all other apita-
list papers", as they put it themselves.

The strike of the Interborough em-
ployees has caused the enemy to unmask
his guns all along the line. It has been
an eye-opener.

The Mormon Church is growing more
orthodox. It has just excommunicated,
after a pretense of a trial, ex-Senator
Cannon. The latter accused President
Smith (who is also the president of all
the corporations controlled by the Mor-
mon Church) of abandoning "the worship
of God for the worship of Mammon". It
is customary for the church to so deal
with the makers of such charges, es-
pecially if, as in Cannon's case, they
manifest an irrepressible desire to sub-
stantiate and make public their charges.
The church finds the substitution in
the matter of worship described by Cannon,
too essential to their existence to permit
any attack upon it. To paraphrase what
Marx correctly said of the English
Church, they will sooner permit an at-
tack on their articles of faith than on
their income. Higher religious criticism
is all right; but material truth is all
wrong.

Governor Hoch of Kansas, in an article
in the "Independent" says that the reason
he signed the bill establishing a state
oil refinery is to re-establish competition
in opposition to the Standard Oil
monopoly. The Kansas oil fields cover
about a dozen counties with from 2,000
to 3,000 productive wells. One refinery
to this territory will be as about effective
opposition to the Standard Oil and its
railroad allies as a company of Russians
against a regiment of Japs.

Jews have no right to military offices,
to class-ranks; they may not become
musical directors in the army, and the
number of Jewish army musicians must
not exceed one-third of the total. Jews
are not admitted to the Quarantine
Frontier and Navy services.

Jews may not frequent all educational
institutions. For example, the veteri-
nary college at Charkow, the mining
school at Dernbrow, and others, are
closed to the Jews. In high schools,
technical schools, etc., in the prescribed
district, Jewish students must not ex-
ceed ten per cent. of the entire number
of scholars, outside of the district not

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

UNION MINERS REBEL AGAINST MITCHELL

To the Daily and Weekly People.—At its last regular meeting, held March 9, Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, decided to place in nomination as delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, as per call, issued by National Executive Committee, in The Weekly People of March 4, William W. Cox, of East St. Louis.

It is very likely that a local S. T. & L. A. of Machinists will be organized here in the near future, at least, I hope so. Almost all of them are dissatisfied with the pure and simple International. I did not find this out till lately, as I was known to be a "Union Smasher." The business agent of the locals, Eugene Sarber, has taught them a good lesson, however. Two years ago, the Machinists went out on strike, "ten per cent. increase or nothing" was the cry. After nine days Sarber called a meeting. There he told them that he had signed agreements with the bosses for seven and one-half per cent. increase. Hardly any of them wanted to ratify his action, many protesting against it, but these were "out of order," and quite a few left the meeting and the Union at the same time. Then he told them the reason why they must ratify it. He claimed that the Metal Mechanics Association (an under-study of the International) would go back on them; yet, at a meeting of these Metal Mechanics held on the same day, he exhorted them to hold out as long as the Machinists, which they then pledged to do. Another reason why he signed the agreements and why he wanted them to ratify his action was, as he said, because some very good friend of his had bet \$10,000 that the strike would be settled at seven and one-half per cent. that day. I was not present at the meeting, because I was not a member of the International, but I have heard this from a good many who were there. Quite a few of the more intelligent ones have expressed their satisfaction for the idea of organization on new lines, and their eagerness for the American Federation of

There is not much work to do as correspondent to readers of The Weekly People, the replies coming in very slowly. To-day I received a letter from Novinger, Mo., telling me that the miners in that locality are beginning to rumble. My correspondent says that three weeks ago a member of U. U. 1847, United Mine Workers, was discharged by the company, whereupon all the members of this local went out on strike. The company and the national and district officers of the United Mine Workers claimed that the miners violated their contract. The latter were told that they must resume work before their grievances could be considered or their charter would be revoked. They always submitted heretofore, but on this occasion they showed by their vote that they don't care for the charter. He also sent fifteen names for trial subscriptions to The Weekly People. These names I will turn over to the agent.

Hoping that our cause will progress, I remain, yours fraternally,

Paul Herzl.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11.

A "LITTLE SERMON"

To the Daily and Weekly People.—On March 9, the yellow Journal attributed to "Elbert Hubbard" the following "Little Sermon":

"All employees pay more or less for superintendence and inspection. That is to say, a dollar-a-day man would receive two dollars a day were it not for the fact that some one has to think for him, look after him and supply the will that holds him to his task. The result is that he contributes toward the support of those who superintend him. Make no mistake about this: Incompetence and discrimination need supervision, and they pay for it, and no one else does."

You may not have intended it, but what you say, Elbert, reveals an important truth. You were smart to have noticed the truth, but you were not smart enough to keep it secret. Do you not see that if you permit the employees (ours or any other exploiter's) to see at they, and they alone pay the cost management, there is little to prevent one employee from seeing that they are not only the wages of managers and superintendents, but the entire profits of the boss, together with the "dividends" of stockholders, "interest" of investors, rent of landlords? In short, they might perceive that it is they and they only who produce all the wealth

while having no desire to disparage the honesty of any of the men who came on board and afterward joined the strikers, still it must be said that the taking care of a large body of outsiders, be they honest or dishonest, is fraught with danger to the strikers during any strike. The Pario's can recruit enough men, not only to take the strikers' places, but many more, whom they can dump on the

that is produced; consequently, they might decide to use their wealth themselves and have their erstwhile parasitical exploiters to shift the best they could.

Elbert, truth is dangerous; better go on as you were and leave it alone.

T. J. H.

New York, March 14.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, conservative to a muddle-headed degree, more so than any other pure and simple organization, hags and cherishes the delusion that the needs of the workers are near and dear to the heart of the capitalist railroad management.

The brotherhood believes that the latter is actuated by benevolent philanthropy in its endeavor to establish old age pensions and compulsory insurance (for "mutual benefit," if you please).

It also believes that the capitalist railroad management was actuated by the same motive in instituting the Brown system of discipline (the alleged purpose of which is said to be the discontinuing of suspension without pay of men under discipline, thereby sparing the families of those involved, the unwonted suffering naturally attending the fulfilling of so harsh a measure), and "humanely" substituting the Brown demerit system instead, which furnishes the capitalist railroad management with absolute power to officially disqualify and, when convenient, dismiss the employee, and, by the same token, render it impossible for him to ever again sell his labor power to a railroad company.

What becomes of this "benevolent philanthropy" and the boasted freedom of the railroad employee to sell his labor power in an open market, under such circumstances?

"The right of contract" for labor is a dream in railroading. There the horrible blacklist exists. It masquerades in the innocent guise of an application for employment. Its slimy source can be traced to the General Managers' Association of Chicago. Its mission was to cut out all men who were prominent in the Pullman-A. R. U. affair. In this it succeeded so well that it was adopted by all the railroads since then.

Now comes the age limit to all of the foregoing, and it will be easy to imagine the sort of a whipping railroad companies have. No wonder Grand Chief Stone, seeing the futility of the subway and "L" strike to the locomotive engineers, and the consequent threatened invasion of that branch of the market for labor controlled by his job-hunting monopoly, the B. L. E.; no wonder that Chief Stone, in his anxiety to avoid being encumbered by such an undesirable and unsalable commodity as the labor power of motormen, repudiated the whole consignment, able lieutenant of capital and sagacious labor fakir that he is.

Now, doesn't this whole situation make one feel like emigrating to Bulgaria or Russia, and from those comparatively peaceful and heavenly resting places, contemplate the progress of social disintegration among the muddle-headed workers of this "land of the free and home of the slave?"

N. H. & H. R. R.
New Haven, Conn., March 13.

THE VALUE OF A TRUE LABOR PAPER

To the Daily and Weekly People.—How many among the men brought here to take jobs on the Interborough, were misled into the belief that they were hired to go on a "new road being opened up," is of course, uncertain. Those who joined the strikers have told that they were hired under false representations, and that afterward they were herded on trains and boats, hardly knowing where they were going, or what was to be done with them.

It is certainly remarkable that men of any intelligence would allow themselves to be marketed in this way—without any clear idea of what it was all about. One would think that honest workingmen in Indianapolis, St. Louis and other cities, where those who joined the strikers claim to have been recruited, would have better sense than to be fooled by such green goods, advertisements, stating that Labor is "scarce" in any part of the country.

While having no desire to disparage the honesty of any of the men who came on board and afterward joined the strikers, still it must be said that the taking care of a large body of outsiders, be they honest or dishonest, is fraught with danger to the strikers during any strike.

Butte, Mont., March 8, 1905.

A friend of Comrade Dwyer's who thought he was doing the comrade a favor, was responsible for the error in the use of his name.

Fraternally,
B. H. Williams.
Butte, Mont., March 11.

AN EXCELLENT POINT.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Mrs. A. Konikow, of Boston, who is at present on a lecture tour for the New England Turn Bezirk, spoke in this city on March 12, to a large audience at the Vorwärts Turn Hall, her subject being "What Will the Present Industrial Development Lead To?" the answer being—Socialism.

During her lecture she made this excellent point:

When a young couple starts out in life it is the ambition of every young housewife to become the owner of a sewing machine, and when that first goal is finally reached it brings joy to that family because it is all around blessing, the machine doing the necessary work in much less time than the busy hands of the wife would otherwise require.

Should, however, the husband come home with the news that a new labor saving machine has been brought into his workshop, that would not bring joy but consternation into the family, because it would perchance deprive the husband of his work and wages. The difference being that on the one hand the family owns the machine and thereby derives its benefit, while on the other hand the machine becomes a curse because somebody else owns the machine and derives the benefit to the detriment of the workers whose labor is thereby displaced.

The Socialist, therefore, advocates that all machinery used in production shall be owned jointly by all the workers. The lecture was interesting and theoretically correct right through.

M. R.
Holyoke, Mass., March 15.

DETROIT'S SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN MEETING

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The Russian mass meeting which was held here in Arbeiter Hall on Sunday, March 5, was a very successful one. Comrade Hoag was chairman. He explained that the object of the meeting was to aid the Russian Revolutionists, and read the appeal from the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, which was published in the Weekly People of February 11.

Comrade Meiko Meyer was then introduced. He spoke in English. He touched upon the backward, autocratic and feudalistic development of Russia, and detailed the overthrow of feudalism in France and England to illustrate its possible evolution. He then traced the development of the proletarian uprising in Russia, calling attention to its relation to Manchurian events, which it over-shadows, and the ignorance displayed by the capitalist press of this country, regarding the organization of the Russian proletarian and the leading part it is playing in the inevitable overthrow of Czarism.

Meyer then paid attention to conditions in this country. He showed that Liberty in this country is a farce, as we are bound down at the dictates of the capitalist class, which condition would continue as long as the working class consent to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Meyer cited numerous well-known instances of oppression to which the workers are subjected in this country and compared them to conditions in Russia. He then punctured many capitalist arguments, especially that regarding "Brotherhood among men," showing how capitalism, with its wars, makes that impossible, and that only Socialism as was shown at the Amsterdam Congress, where the Russian and Japanese delegates shook hands, makes it practical.

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Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week.

Fraternally,

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS FUND

During the week ending with Saturday, March 18, the following contributions were received for this fund:

Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal. \$2.00
Gottfried Gustafson, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
M. Postelwait, Kalamazoo, Mich. 25
Collected at mass meeting, Detroit, Mich. 8.40

M. Jasirowsky, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
Henry F. Goerke, Toledo, Ohio. 1.00
Branch 65, W. S. and D. B. F., Cleveland, Ohio 5.00

Total 817.90

Previously acknowledged 81.42

Grand total 909.32

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE!

Comrade William Bonstein, Box 256, Tacoma, Wash., intends, in the near future, to go on the road for the Socialist Labor Party, selling literature, securing subscribers for the Party press, propagating the principles of the Party in any shape, and manner possible.

As a means to attract attention he will take along a stereopticon and in order to obtain a variety of striking illustrations he solicits the aid of the membership everywhere. If you have or if you run across a good picture, depicting social contrasts, the development of machinery, industrial conditions, processes of manufacture, in fact, any pictorial representation that will convey information to an audience on the Labor Question, you will confer a favor by sending it to Comrade Bonstein at the address given above.

We applaud the intelligence of the

Russian Working Class in detecting the

fraud attempted upon them by the com-

edy of the "Workingmen's delegation" to the Czar. We applaud their clearness of sight in recognizing in said delegation nothing but government overseers or what we in America call the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. We applaud and emphasize the fact that between the Working Class and their masters, the capitalist class, or whatever other name this class may be cloaked in, that there is nothing whatsoever to arbitrate; that to parliamentarize is to compromise, a principle that no bona-fide revolutionary movement of the Working Class can abandon for a moment without abandoning its cause.

We cheer the Russian Working Class for the high pinac of humanity and morality to which it has raised itself by extending the hand of Brotherhood to its brothers of Japan, thereby tearing itself loose from the hypocritical humanity and actual immorality of the ruling class, that while preaching brotherhood, finds its accounts in tearing the peoples of the earth into opposing packs of mutually devouring hyenas.

With our brothers in Russia we say:

Down with the last remnants of Feudalism.

Down with Class Rule.

With the Russian Working Class we cry three cheers for the Russian Revolution! Three cheers for the Social Revolution. Three cheers for its dauntless Apostles!

Resolved, That these resolutions be

adopted by the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party to George Plechanoff, Paul Axelrod, N. Uteroff, Vera Zassulitch and Leo Deutsch; the Geneva, Switzerland, General Council of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party.

After the adoption of this resolution, Comrade Fabinski spoke. He was the concluding speaker. Adjournment followed.

The meeting was a great success. The hall was filled. The receipts were \$8.50. Considerable literature was sold; much agitation was done. A. K. Detroit, Mich., March 13.

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. The Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and, to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week.

Fraternally,

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS FUND

During the week ending with Saturday, March 18, the following contributions were received for this fund:

Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal. \$2.00
Gottfried Gustafson, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
M. Postelwait, Kalamazoo, Mich. 25
Collected at mass meeting, Detroit, Mich. 8.40

M. Jasirowsky, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00

Henry F. Goerke, Toledo, Ohio. 1.00

Branch 65, W. S. and D. B. F., Cleveland, Ohio 5.00

Total 817.90

Previously acknowledged 81.42

Grand total 909.32

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2nd New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this issue by Tuesday, 10 a.m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.
Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street, Friday evening, March 17. Present: Gillhaus, Teichlauf, Bahn, Lechner, Hosack, Walsh, Burke, Eick and Kinnaneal.

Absent with excuse: Katz and Crawford.

Gillhaus Chairman.

Financial report, for week ending March 4, receipts, \$86.00; expenses, \$37.65; for week ending March 11, receipts, \$42.50; expenses \$134.70.

Committee on Party Press reported that new catalogue for Labor News Co. will soon be out. Circular on Press Security League ready to mail in a few days. Efforts are being made to get the Party's trade union literature into the hands of organizations interested in the Chicago convention. The Party as a whole is expected to co-operate in this week. The work of the Press Committee endorsed.

Sections San Jose, Cal., Newburgh, N. Y., Davenport, Ia., and Richmond, Va., report election of officers. Section Richmond, Va., nominates Chas. H. Corrigan, Section Kings County nominates J. F. Stevens, and Section St. Louis nominates W. W. Cox, as candidate for delegate from the S. I. P. to the S. T. and L. A. Convention.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, reports the expulsion of Louis Schroeder, for conduct unbecoming a member of the S. I. P. Section Allegheny County, Pa., reports the expulsion of W. S. Miller, for having worked and voted for a capitalist party.

Section Pawtucket, R. I., reports reorganization of the Section, and officers elected. Section Philadelphia reports the reinstatement to membership of Louis Katz, who resumes his office as secretary of the Pennsylvania S. E. C.

Correspondence: from Gruber, St. Louis, Mo., on N. A. F. matter; from Anderson Socy Cal. S. E. C. on Bohn tour; from Anna Tewksbury, Wichita, Kans., saying that people of the West are so eager to hear about Socialism that they readily tell a prey to speak and talk. The comrade's letter shows that they are on to some of the schemes. Circulate the Weekly People and drive them out of business. From Reimann, Portland, Ore., on possibility of organizing a Section. Arranging for work in connection with Bohn when he appears. From International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, on publication of Amsterdam Congress proceedings and dues to the bureau. From Oliva M. Johnson on composition of Marxian League. Section Louisville, Ky., remittance on N. A. F., and stating that Section Paducah refused to help in the work. Mass. S. E. C. remittances for due stamps.

Hans Ledstock, of Portland, Oregon, applicant for membership at large admitted.

Mass. S. E. C., New Jersey S. E. C., and Minnesota S. E. C., report the establishment of correspondence bureaus. Comm. S. E. C. request that \$2 due stamps be sent Section Kensington to be replaced by this committee; so ordered.

General Organizer Bohn in several communications, reports on his work at Florence, Pueblo, Boulder and other Colorado towns. He is now able to hold outdoor meetings thus reaching larger crowds. At Grand Junction he had especially good audiences, owing to the thorough arrangements made by the comrade. Bohn finds that the big corporations in Colorado have the workers tormented through fear of the Black List. He is now proceeding south to Arizona. From the reports sent in from places where Bohn has been, it is evident that his tour has been of great value to the Party.

The business brought before the committee indicates that there is greatest activity in the West just at present. Other Sections of the country are expected to be heard from now that the season for outdoor work is appearing.

John Hosack,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held March 12, at Section Boston headquarters, People's Institute, 1165 Tremont street, L. H. Engelhardt in chair. Roll call showed Burnham, Demack, Schugel, Murphy, Engelhardt, Mortensen, Fugeisted and Sweeney present. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

The credential of Carl Neilson, of Section Woburn, accepted and delegate seated.

Correspondence:—From Sections of Greater Boston, voting for treasurer of General Committee, Jas. A. Bresnahan, of Cambridge, elected with thirty-eight votes. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, forwarding due stamps, and mat-

ter for building the organization through Party press; referred to secretary of correspondence bureau. From Section Woburn, ordering stamps. From Section Boston, ordering stamps. From secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee on arrangements for three State organizer and canvasser plan; conference to be held in Boston Sunday, March 19. From Section Pittsfield, ordering stamps. From Section Boston, bill for thirty-five dollars loaned to committee in November, 1904. Ordered paid.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee reports on work in hand for raising funds. Also that Comrade Brimble had forwarded several pictures of incidents in the struggle in Colorado.

Secretary L. H. Engelhardt reported for Correspondence Bureau, on having matter sent to readers of Weekly People in the cities and towns unorganized. Agitation Committee reported on meetings to be held in Lawrence, Lowell, and New Bedford. Report concurred in and accepted.

Committee elected to confer with Connecticut and Rhode Island committees to place a canvasser for the Party press and organize in the field, ordered to go ahead.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary,
55 Temple Street, Boston.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of March 18, at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Ferguson in chair. All present, except Santer. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From State Organizer Rudolph Katz, report. Accepted and ordered published. From Santer on visit to Spiegel, who has given up business tour of State. Filed. From Sections Gloversville, \$7.00, Kings County, \$32.00, Richmond County, \$10.50, Scandinavian, \$3.73, Utica, 10.50, New York County, \$40, for N. A. F. From Sections Buffalo, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy, Richmond and New York, vote on candidates for new S. E. C. Referred to Secretary for tabulation with those already received. From Section Rensselaer, three letters on work of organization in Albany, and P. J. Burke, member-at-large. Secretary instructed to answer Section, and to write to Burke. From Section Rensselaer asking why minutes of meeting of Feb. 11 and 15 were not published? Secretary reported having answered that though meetings were called for those dates they were not held, owing to lack of quorum; hence there were no minutes to publish. All minutes of meetings held have been published. From Mrs. C. Boland, Troy, N. Y., requesting extension of time limit for appeal in case of Boland vs Devane, for husband, who is ill. Secretary instructed to answer that as time limit for appeals is fixed by the constitution of the party, the committee has no power to grant the requested extension. From Schenectady, on lecture of Joseph Schlossberg, on March 20. Filed. From North Tarrytown, request for speaker to address People's Forum during April. No speaker being available, the request could not be granted. From Gloversville on agitation and prospects, both good. Answered and filed. From Troy, calling attention to inaccuracy of statement from Labor News Co. Secretary instructed to answer that such matter should first be referred to the parties from whom it emanates for rectification. If that is not forthcoming then the matter may be brought before this committee.

Financial report for February: Receipts, due stamps, \$53.76; donation to agitation fund \$6; campaign fund \$1.50; balance, defunct Section Amsterdam, 6c; mileage \$13.44; total, \$73.76. Expenditure, to Correspondence Bureau, \$2.21; N. E. C. share of campaign fund, 75; postage and sundries, 31; total, \$3.77; balance, \$69.90.

A discussion was held on the extension of agitation work throughout the state, especially in Greater New York. Suggestions involving the co-operation of Section Greater New York, D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A., and the State Executive Committee, were laid over for further development and consideration. Adjournment followed.

The vote on candidates for S. E. C. resulted as follows: Kuhn, 236; Kibb, 206; Ebert, 220; Gillhaus, 202; Walsh, 204; Moren, 164; Deutsch, 86; Pearson, 90; Lechner, 103; Olson, 79; Mummery, 52; Augustine, 48; Moonells, 39; Archer, 34; Ebert, Kuhn, Kibb, Walsh, Gillhaus, Moren and Lechner, accordingly are elected the committee. Pearson, Deutsch, Olson, Moonells, Archer, Mummery and Augustine, accordingly are to fill vacancies in the order here given.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

NOTICE, PITTSBURG.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, WILL BE HELD AT HEADQUARTERS, 2109 SARAH STREET, S. S. PITTSBURG, PA., AT 1:30 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, AT WHICH TIME THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ABOVE NAMED SECTION WILL BE PERFECTED.

COMRADES, SYMPATHIZERS AND READERS OF THIS NOTICE ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
D. E. GILCHRIST,
SECY PRO TEM.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

For the above fund the following contributions were received during the week ending with March 18:

J. A. Stoltz, Deep River, Wash.	\$1.00
Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal. (on 50c. monthly pledge)	3.00
23rd A. D. New York	2.05
Jacob Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
Gottfried Gustafson, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Frank A. Bohn, commission on literature and subs. for Feb.	6.62
Frank Helbich, Evansville, Ind.	50
Charles Kuharik, Canon City, Colo. per Bohn	5.00
W. E. Berger, Canon City, Colo. per Bohn	5.00
J. W. Still, Eckert, Colo. per Bohn	140
Montrose, Colo., Devore, Hofman, De Shazer, Dawes, Lebahn, per Bohn	10.50
Collection at Grand Junction, etc., per Bohn	6.43
L. E. Prouty, Delta, Colo.	50
Andrew Sater, New York	3.00
Christ Bahnsen, New York	1.00
Jas. C. Dailey, Turtle Creek, Pa.	1.00
M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	15
Misa C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	15
Total	249.15
Previously acknowledge	412.03

Grand total \$461.18

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

TO NEW JERSEY SECTIONS.

At a meeting of the Sections of Hudson County held Saturday, March 18, Julius Eck of Section Hoboken, was elected member of the S. E. C.

For officership in the State Executive Committee, the following candidates were nominated:

For Secretary, John Hosack.

For Financial Secretary, Geo. P. Herrschaff.

For Treasurer, Wm. Thuemmler.

All Sections in the State will vote upon these candidates, and send in record of vote before next meeting of the S. E. C.—the second Sunday in April.

John Hosack, Secretary.

NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

Beginning with Monday, March 27 and continuing every alternate Monday thereafter until July 3, from nine to ten p. m., The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4 of Detroit, Michigan, will inaugurate a series of educational meetings at Becker's Hall, corner Antoine street, and Adams avenue, on the all important topic of the day, New Trades Unionism. George A. Eastman will address the first meeting on "High Time for a Change." A cordial invitation to attend is hereby extended to all workingmen and women.

BOSTON S. T. & L. A.

The meeting night of Boston Local 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been changed to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month. Lively meetings, large attendance and a hustling local are the special features.

C. H. Burnham,
Rec. Sec.

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SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
D. E. GILCHRIST,
SECY PRO TEM.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Buffalo—At Florence Parlor, 527 Main street, near Genesee, on Sunday, March 26, at three o'clock, under auspices of Labor Lyceum. Attorney Thomas E. Boyd, on "The Present State of Democracy." Admission free.

Buffalo—At Socialist Labor Party headquarters, room 510, 10 West Mohawk street, on Monday, March 26, at eight p. m. L. A. Armstrong, on "Socialism, its origin and development." Admission free.

Detroit—At Mannsbach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, Sunday, March 26, at 2:30 p. m. "Collective Ownership vs. Individualism," by W. J. Hoag. Admission free.

New York—Friday, March 24, at 8 p. m. Joseph Schlossberg (in Jewish), on "New Trades Unionism," at Pstoy Hall, 112 Cannon street.

TO NEW JERSEY COMRADES.

Please take notice that Comrade John Hosack has changed his address to: 246 Princeton avenue, Jersey City.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Rodolph Katz,
205 East 94th street, New York.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair held on Sunday, March 10, at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the Daily People:

Socialist Labor Club, N. Y., foot rest; Wm. Heyman, sugar bowl, spoon holder, two cups and saucers; Mrs. Friedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., cake dish, fruit dish; Miss Friedberg, Brooklyn, cake dish, card receiver; Mr. S. Lepp, cushion; Mr. Schach, city, six iron pads; Mrs. Heyman, toy safe, two cream pitchers, two ash receivers, two surprise fans, bank, vase; M. Heyman, twenty-five mantles; A. Moran, city, two burnt wood panels; L. Moren, one panel, ten passaport, shaving cup; Misses F. G. and S. Salberg, city, five pin cushions; Wm. Sauter, Brooklyn, N. Y., two cake dishes, butter dish, two cream pitchers, four match boxes, three vases, two card trays, rubber ball; Mrs. Barthels, cash donation \$5; A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal., gun metal watch; Mrs. O. L. Halfman, Jamaica, L. I., beautiful cushion rest; J. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa., cloth bound book; S. A. Lewin, city six boxes writing paper, ten packages court plaster, three boxes of perfume sets; Timothy Walsh-Greenberg, office article; Ruth and Jeanette, Jersey City, metal frame, two framed pictures, small canoe, work basket, gold plated salad spoon, five small articles, cloth bound book; B. Horwitz, city, oil painting and three brooches; Mrs. Mary Schaefer, Buffalo, N. Y., three fine tidy; Mrs. L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., handsome drawn-work table cover; L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., elegant oak pedestal; L. Ginter, Colorado Springs, Col., small specimen of placer gold; C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., four fancy handkerchiefs; An Interested One, fancy hand made handkerchief; Mrs. A. Lupovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., three glass flower stands; S. Hodas, Brooklyn, N. Y., one box of writing paper, two pencil holders, two ink stands, one knife, ruler, harmonica, fountain pen, bill book, mirror, three memorandum books, two boxes of checkers, fancy inkstand, two toys; Socialist, one album and photograph, toy bank; O. Miller and Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., handsome rug.

The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on this Sunday, March 10, for the benefit of the Daily People:

M. Unger, Brooklyn, N. Y., box of cigars; Mrs. Andrews, Brooklyn, N. Y., fancy shawl; David J. Tombin, Canton, O., watch; Miss Tombin, Canton, O., pillow; Miss F. Juergens, Canton, O., table cover; C. Singer, Pittsburgh, Pa., silver mounted toilet set and case; C. W. Cole, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., box of cigars; C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., box of cigars; L. Oehlecker, Brooklyn, N. Y., very fine large Easter egg; Mrs. Katz, two ash receivers, chair, cushion and tidy; Miss L. Manthey, Brooklyn, N. Y., fancy pillow; J. Newman, city, four mantel ornaments; Wunderlich, illustrated atlas of the world, two pictures; Mrs. C. Vonderleth, city, ten pieces chinaware, glass flower vase; Mrs. J. Donobue, city, under skirt; Mrs. L. Miller, box of perfumed soap, fancy perfume basket, china cup, tint glass, ice cream set; L. A. Levin, city, two fancy alabaster picture frames, three boxes of sponges; Mrs. J. E. Hoboken, tray cover, three pairs ladies' shoes, lady's handbag, tea pot and cup, fruit dish, ladies belt; Miss Ricker, Hoboken, N. J., two glass tumblers, box of dessert spoons, hand made doyley; Mrs. Bassey, Hoboken, N. J., skirt holder, lady's purse and glass butter dish; Mrs. A. Louett, Kalamazoo, Mich., fancy pillow; Mrs. A. E. Higgins, Kalamazoo, Mich., fancy handkerchief bag; Mrs. Clark, Staten Island, N. Y., five towels, two fancy doyleys, six handkerchiefs, and two pairs of socks; Mrs. A. Buchler, Gloversville, N. Y., six pairs of fine gloves; Mrs. Hossenberg, city, two dozen shaving brushes; Charles A. Rathkopf, city, fancy pin cushion, fine picture; Section Onondaga County, N. Y., fine oil painting.

L. Abelson Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, N. Y.

The festival, which was held on March 10 at Grand Central Palace, was a success, despite the bad weather which prevailed. The last March affair was surpassed, and it is believed that the total result will be nearly as good as that of last Thanksgiving Day's event. The March festivals are never as successful as the Fall ones.

The fact that Pepper was thrown out of Marion Hall yesterday shows that the Interborough strikers will not be humbugged.

At the time of going to press (Tuesday March 21, 10 p. m.) the United Railroad Workers were busy working along these lines. At the meeting this night plans were formulated for the distribution at the different "L" and Subway stations on Wednesday morning of 500,000 "Warnings to the Public."

DEBATE IN CHICAGO.

At Exchange Hall, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m., between Comrade A. Linzenfelter, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and Ernest A. Untermann, of the "Socialist" party, on the following: "Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was